

TANEY COUNTY REPUBLICAN

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Six Pages.

EVERYBODY IS NOW FIGURING INCOME TAX

In Order to Be Helpful to Public,
Internal Revenue Bureau
Has Every Available
Officer in Field.

SEVERE PENALTIES IF YOU DELAY BEYOND MARCH 15

With the due date for Income Taxes only a few weeks away, the collection of this far-reaching tax on 1918 incomes has started off with a bang. Everybody is figuring income tax.

Payments and sworn statements of income must reach Internal Revenue offices on or before March 15, and there are severe penalties for delinquency.

Residents of Missouri are required to make their returns and pay their taxes to George Moore, St. Louis, or to George F. Crutcheley, Kansas City, collectors of Internal Revenue, who are now doing free advisory work on income tax.

"Pay your Income Tax by March 15," is the slogan of the Internal Revenue Bureau, which has sent every available officer into the field to help the public to understand the requirements and to prepare the returns.

Who Must Make Return.
It is estimated that many thousands of single and married persons in this section of the United States who have never before made annual returns are required to do so this year.

Income tax returns must be made between now and March 15 by persons who come under the following classifications:

Any unmarried person whose 1918 net income was \$1,000 or over. Widows and widowers, divorcees and married persons who are living apart from their husbands or wives, are for the purposes of the Income Tax classed as unmarried.

Any married person living with wife or husband whose 1918 net income was \$2,000 or over. The income of both husband and wife must be considered, together with the earnings of minor children, if any.

Revenue Bureau Offers Aid.
Each person in the United States who is in either of these classifications must get busy at once if penalties are to be avoided. He should secure a blank Form 1040 A for reporting net income up to \$5,000, or Form 1040 if his net income exceeded that amount. Forms are being distributed by collectors and their deputies, also by banks. By following the instructions on the forms a correct return can be prepared at home. If a person needs advice or aid, the Deputy Collectors in the field will furnish this without charge.

The new Revenue law places the income tax duty on citizens and residents. The Internal Revenue Bureau is sending its men to work right with the public to get the tax and the returns in. With active cooperation every tax due March 15 will be paid and every return required by law will be in the Revenue offices on time.

Exemptions Are Allowed.
A single person is allowed a personal exemption of \$1,000. If he is supporting in his household relatives who are dependent upon him he may claim the status of the head of a family who has the same exemption as if married.

A married person who lives with wife or husband is allowed a personal exemption of \$2,000. The head of a family is entitled to claim a similar personal exemption.

An additional exemption of \$200 is allowed for each person under eighteen or incapable of self support who was dependent upon and received his chief support from the taxpayer.

A husband and wife living together are entitled to but one personal exemption of \$2,000. If they make separate returns the exemption may be claimed by either or divided.

Accuracy Required.
Absolute accuracy is necessary in making up income figures. Any person who is working for wages should find out exactly how much he received during the whole year 1918. Fees, bank interest, bond interest, dividends, rents received and all other items must be reported correctly. Mere guesses are not accepted, for they are unjust alike to the taxpayer and the Government and defeat the proper administration of the law.

Our idea of a perfectly fair minded newspaper is the Philadelphia Record, which berates Senator Borah for declining that invitation to the President's dinner, and ascribes "motives" as the reason why Senators Lodge and Knox accepted.—K. C. Star.

The Democratic Congress passed into history at noon Tuesday, ushering in a Republican Congress. The country expects a new era of prosperity.

A League of Danger

The President speaks of the proposed League of Nations with all the fine fervor of the prophet. His enthusiasm is contagious. But enthusiasm needs to be subjected to cool scrutiny to separate the practical from the impractical.

So carried away is Mr. Wilson that he seems to see, as the alternative to his league, only war and devastation. If this thing is not done, he says, "all nations will be set up as hostile camps again."

Not necessarily. Without any formal agreement with Canada, the boundary between the Dominion and the United States is the longest unfortified frontier of any consequence in the world. Without any general treaty of arbitration the United States did not fight England and France for more than a century. We had no league with these countries, and the alternative was not war.

It is well to bear in mind that the real league of peace is not in formal and mechanical organization. It is in the hearts and minds of men.

The world is in no danger of war from such nations as Britain, France and the United States. They have reached a stage in civilization where they belong in the circle of the well bred. They are not truculent. They will not fight wars of aggression.

There are other less advanced nations that are possible future storm centers. In spite of temporary aversion to war, in spite of temporary surrender of ambitions, they cannot be depended on.

The only effective guarantee against war on the part of these uneasy powers is the entente of free nations, the gentlemen's agreement, the habit of cooperation for common end under the compulsion of mortal purpose.

The question is how most effectively to preserve this entente. For when the common understanding is gone the soul is gone, and all the treaties in the world would not recreate it.

The President proposes a formal league which is in many respects a superstate. It binds the United States in a hard and fast agreement with nations of varying cultures and moral standards. To such a superstate there is a definite surrender of sovereignty. The United States would submit its armament to the superstate's decision. It would be morally bound to alter its tariffs to meet the superstate's decrees. It would be under obligation to go to war at the decision of the superstate and to refrain at the same compulsion. It would surrender the Monroe Doctrine, which has been one of the world's greatest agencies for peace, in favor of a dubious experiment.

Such a league may be the distant ideal. But in the world of men and women as they exist today it would be a source of danger, not of security.

It is too far in advance of what experience teaches of human nature. In the same way self government is the ideal. But self government conferred on a people not ready for it may bring anarchy and destruction.

There are certain steps in further international organization that doubtless

could be well taken at this time. There are possibilities in a loosely constituted league which would be a real entente, a real understanding based on common ideals and purposes. But the rigid constitution proposed by the President needs radical revision before America would be justified in accepting it.—K. C. Star.

No Bolshevism Needed Here

The American people have proven themselves to be the greatest wonder of the world.

This is true not merely because they have, within a period of but little over four centuries, converted a huge, savage wilderness into the richest and most powerful of all nations, but particularly because they have created and maintained continuously since its organization in 1776 a government which stands, and is well worthy of standing, as a model for all the world.

It is understandable that people of other nations, because of the firm structures upon which many of their governmental institutions have been erected, should drift blindly or desperately toward the Niagarisms—archism, bolshevism, or what not—which confront many governments in Europe today, but America needs none of these; for Americans are already free to do whatever they want to do and be whatever they want to be. In this great country there is no need nor excuse for anarchism nor bolshevism nor any other untried or discredited dreams of overwrought minds; for, whatever of happiness or of freedom or of warfare is conceivable by mortal minds is already easily obtainable by us whenever a fair share of our people conclude that they really desire it.

If the American people want to manage their own railroads or the telephone lines or any other American business or industry they can, by the quiet and peaceable use of their ballot put their available legal machinery into motion and the thing is done. In deed, whatever our people want to do or undo they have but to speak through the ballot and it will be speedily accomplished either by making, enforcing, or by repealing laws or by amendment to the Constitution.

Moreover, this power of the ballot is so great that we Americans can, on short notice at any time, and in a perfectly peaceable and lawful manner, by means of suitable constitutional amendments and laws and through the power of suffrage not merely change our statutory and constitutional provisions to any extent desired, but we can, if we so will, go to the extent of repealing all our laws, and even the Constitution itself, and set up a limited or absolute monarchy or any other form of government, either with or without a constitution.

Since, then, under our present form of government, we already have this absolute freedom of action it would seem that there can be no justification nor even excuse whatever for the attitude of those who preach or advocate political creeds or doctrines in conflict with the fundamental principles of our great, free American government.

Statement Concerning the Victory—Liberty Loan.

"William R. Compton, Federal Director for War Loans for the Eighth Federal Reserve District, is in receipt of a message from the Secretary of the Treasury, in connection with the rumors which were circulated yesterday to the effect that there would be no Fifth Liberty Loan, or Victory Loan, as it was to have been termed. The Secretary of the Treasury has definitely advised him that the Victory Liberty Loan campaign will begin not later than April 21st. The requirements of the Treasury are imperative and cannot be financed without such a campaign.

The form and term of the securities to be issued remain to be determined. Whether they be bonds or notes, it is absolutely essential that the widest possible measure of distribution be realized. This will necessitate a campaign of the same character as we conducted in the past, through the exist-

ing Liberty Loan organizations. They have pledged again their united support in order that the Victory Liberty Loan bonds or notes may be distributed as widely as possible among the American people.

Mr. Compton has been further informed several times that the Treasury expects to issue a form of security which will meet the requirements of the situation and one which will appeal to the patriotism and commercial sentiments of the country.

The financial needs of the government are great and must be promptly provided. It must not be said that the Liberty Loan organization of the Eighth Federal Reserve District, having responded so nobly to the tasks imposed during the previous campaign will allow personal or private interests or views to interfere with the lost obligation which it will be called upon to perform, in so far as Liberty Loans are concerned."

The House-Fly Menace

The U. S. Public Health Service has just issued an illustrated 16x20 poster calling attention, in a striking manner, to the dangers of the common house fly and explaining the best methods of destroying them.

In the center of the poster there is a vivid 4x6 picture of a fly, showing clearly the thousands of little hairs or its wings and legs, which serve so readily to collect and carry the disease breeding filth which makes this insect so dangerous to humanity. Smaller pictures show large numbers of flies swarming in and about outhouses, garbage pails, cuspidors, etc., and flying hence to the bed of a sleeping infant where they drag their nasty feet over its sweet innocent face, befoul the nipple of its nursing bottle, and then go to the dining room where the food and dishes are contaminated with the filth and disease germs.

The poster also contains the following information and suggestions which we feel are worthy of the consideration of everyone just at this time, in order that there may be effective cooperation in the spring campaign for the extermination of a pest that annually causes the entirely preventable loss of more lives than the total number of our casualties from all causes in the World War:

"The house fly is a little insect but a great spreader of disease.

"Kill flies and save lives.

"Thousands of people die every year from diseases transmitted by flies.

The most common of these diseases are typhoid fever, diarrhoea, dysentery, tuberculosis, anthrax, and cholera.

"To rid a town of flies, everybody must do his bit.

"There are many kinds of flies—All Harmful.

"Flies breed in filth, feed on it, live on it, and contaminate everything they lay their hairy little legs on.

"It is a good thing to swat, trap or poison flies, but it is still better to prevent their breeding:

By keeping stables clean.

By removing manure at least twice a week.

By keeping garbage in receptacles with close-fitting covers, which should be emptied and washed frequently.

By building only fly-proof sanitary privies when sewers are not available.

"The time to begin a campaign against flies is before any have been seen in March or in April of each year.

"A Pair Of Flies Born In April May Give Origin To Millions By August. Do Not Let These Millions Come Into Existence. Keep The First Pair From Breeding.

"Street cleanliness and immediate destruction of all filth are the best measures against flies.

"Outhouses, homes, home markets, bakeries, and all food establishments should be screened against flies.

"Remember! No Filth, No Flies, Less Disease."

President Wilson after a short stay in this country, started back for France yesterday on the George Washington.

Taney County Boy's Corn Growing Club

Any boy between the ages of ten and eighteen may join the club. Each of the first sixteen boys making application in each of the bank districts will receive one gallon of seed corn free.

One acre of corn is the amount to be planted.

Prizes are offered as follows:

Best ten ears, first prize, \$50.

Best ten ears, second prize, \$15.

Best ten ears, third prize, \$10.

Greatest number of bushels grown on upland acre, \$10.

Greatest number of bushels grown on bottom acre, \$10.

John W. Bennett, County Leader.

The Old Home Town

"Years ago when it was first suggested that swine be no longer permitted to run the streets of your progressive little burg in wild and bristly freedom, a wall went up from certain fiddle faced folks," related the old Codger. "There was a poor widow," they said, "who could not afford to feed her cherished hog and she and the hog both would perish miserably if the latter were not permitted to roam at large and steal his living. When later an attempt was made to pen up the town cow and prevent her from devouring the wares in front of the grocery stores and mounting farmers' wagons and eating the contents thereof, the same people moaned that the same widow would lose her only cow by starvation, and obliged to feed the varmint herself.

And now there is a move to pave the streets around the square, the identical individuals scream at the thought of that unfortunate widow being deprived of her inalienable right to stick in the mud in front of the court house. I must commend these conscientious objectors for always being on the job and that poor widow for her lasting qualities."—K. C. Weekly Star.

DEEDS FILED FOR RECORD

For Week Ending Feb. 22.

U. S. to Isaac Moore, 91.5 a. in sec. 21, twp. 23 N. 23 E. recorded to correct mistake in bk. 2, p. 146.

U. S. to Geo. W. Stiller, 160 a. in sec. 21, twp. 24 N. 23 E.

A. S. Johnson and Robert E. Johnson to W. T. Moore, 220 a. in sec. 8, twp. 21 N. 22 E.

E. J. Henshaw to Bank of Branson, 100 a. in sec. 20, twp. 22 N. 22 E.

Perla Dotson to Robert Owen, 1 a. blk. 1, Protom.

Wm. H. Murphy to John Miller, 40 a. sec. 14, twp. 23 N. 21 E.

Lucy Hires to W. C. Casey, 120.67 a. in sec. 21, twp. 24 N. 20 E.

W. C. Casey to J. S. Hires, lots 13-18, blk. 13, Taney City, Mo. div.

J. W. Dickinson to David H. Chandwin, 50 a. in sec. 14, twp. 24 N. 20 E.

James M. Clark to S. P. Day, tract in sec. 28, twp. 24 N. 18 E.

A. C. Brown to School Dist. no. 39, 1 a. in sec. 10, twp. 22 N. 20 E.

J. A. Ely to J. Rhoads tract in sec. 20, twp. 23 N. 18 E.

Robert F. Owen to Wm. J. Davis, tract in sec. 12, twp. 21 N. 18 E.

J. H. Beck and Perla Dotson to A. L. Clark, 1 a. blk. 20, Protom.

J. W. Nave to S. M. Nave, 100 a. in sec. 14, twp. 22 N. 18 E.

Perry Burgess and Gerry Leroy, Burgess to W. W. Fisher tract in sec. 10, twp. 23 N. 20 E.

Geo. W. Stiller to Wm. C. Carsten, 35.00 a. in sec. 20, twp. 24 N. 20 E.

M. W. Jones to Dave Parnell tract in sec. 34, twp. 23 N. 20 E.

A. L. Parrish to C. B. Garner, 1 a. 72. 73 & 74 ne sec. 10, twp. 24 N. 22 E.

Robin C. Jarrell to J. L. Watres tract in sec. 10, twp. 21 N. 21 E.

Louis Tyches to Robert Mueller, 6 1/2 L. 1 Evergreen Heights, Hollister.

James Fusan to Taney County Bank tract in sec. 1, twp. 28 N. 21 E.

Andy Bright to James E. Bird tract in sec. 1, twp. 24 N. 20 E.

H. G. McQuarrie to Bank of Branson, 1 a. 21, 22, 23, and 24, blk. 10, Branson.

Eva Fraser to Bank of Branson, 1 a. 20 & 21 blk. 20 Branson.

R. S. McGill to Bank of Hollister tracts in 31 & 25, twp. 22 N. 20 E.

David H. Chandwin to J. W. Dickinson tract in sec. 14, twp. 24 N. 20 E.

W. W. Fisher to J. G. Root, tract in sec. 22, twp. 23 N. 20 E.

Wm. H. Johnson Timber & Realty Co. to Myrtle G. Wymer, 1 a. 100 & 101 Bus. Section Hollister.

James W. Parker to Federal Land Bank 100 a. in sec. 23, twp. 24 N. 22 E.

Wm. H. Crowder, trustee, to Vernon C. Todd, tracts in sec. 27, twp. 23 N. 21 E. & sec. 31 twp. 21 N. 21 E.

Wm. H. Crowder to Vernon C. Todd, 1 a. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24 blk. 17, Branson.

E. G. Hutchinson to E. E. Cret tract in sec. 22, twp. 23 N. 21 E.

A. E. Grundjean, Trustee, to Augusta Rasmussen, tract in sec. 8, twp. 23 N. 22 E.

THIS TELLS HOW TO FIGURE INCOME TAX

Squarely Up to Every Individual
to Get Busy by March 15
or Suffer Penalty.

"Don't wait until the final due date, March 15th, for paying your Income Tax and making your return. Avoid the last minute rush. Any person can figure out his liability today as well as he can next week, and if there is any point on which he needs advice he can now get in touch with a Revenue man."

This word of advice is being given out by Internal Revenue men. Returns and payments are being collected in Missouri by the following Collectors of Internal Revenue:

George Moore.

George F. Crutcheley.

Every aid of their offices and field forces is being given freely to the public.

But the Income Tax men will not pull your door-bell or your coat-tails, according to the Collector's announcement. It is squarely up to every individual to figure out his own case and to get busy if he comes within the scope of the new Revenue law.

Did You Earn This Much?

Every unmarried person who received income averaging \$10.25 a week during 1918 and every married couple who jointly received income averaging \$38.50 a week should secure at once from the nearest Deputy Collector or the nearest bank a blank Form 1040 A. That form contains the information he will need to enable him to figure his correct net income and any tax that he owes the Government.

The law requires that every unmarried person who had a net income of \$1,000 or over and every married person whose net income was \$2,000 or over (including the income of husband or wife and the earnings of minor children, if any) must make a return on or before March 15th. And this requirement does not hinge on whether the person owes a tax.

Taxable Income.

An individual must include under gross income all gains, profits and income derived from salaries, wages or compensation for personal service of whatever kind and in whatever form paid or from professions, vocations, business, sales or dealings in property of all kinds, interest, rent, dividends or profits derived from any source whatever. Very few items of income are exempt.

Deductions include ordinary and necessary business expenses, interest paid or accrued on indebtedness, taxes of all kinds except Federal income and excess profits taxes and assessments for local benefits, losses actually sustained, debts ascertained to be worthless and depreciation on buildings, machinery, fixtures, etc., used in business. A further deduction is allowed for contributions to corporations operated for religious, charitable, scientific or educational purposes or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals to an amount not exceeding 15 per cent of the taxpayer's net income as computed without the benefit of the contribution deduction.

The taxpayer is not allowed to deduct any personal, living or family expense, any amount spent for improving property or making good its exhaustion for which an allowance is claimed under depreciation.

Figuring the Tax.

Before figuring the normal tax the dividends are deducted as credits from net income, together with the personal exemption. As in previous years, dividends of domestic corporations are exempt from normal tax when received by the stockholder.

The normal tax rates for citizens and residents are as follows: On the first \$4,000 of net income in excess of the credits the rate is 6 per cent; on any further taxable income the rate is 12 per cent.

The surtax rates apply to net income of each individual in excess of \$5,000. The personal exemption and the dividends are not deductible before computing surtax. In the case of returns by husband and wife, the net income of each is considered separately in computing any surtax that may be due. Form 1040 should be used for making returns of net income exceeding \$5,000, and the instructions on that form will show how to figure the surtax.

Business House Returns.

Employers and others who paid wages, salaries, rents, interest or similar determinable gains in an amount of \$1,000 or over during 1918 to any person must file an information return with the Government. Blanks may be secured from the Collector.

Every partnership must file a return showing its income and deductions and the name and address of each partner, with his share of the profits or losses during the past year. Personal service corporations will file similar information for 1918.

Taking Things.

Take things as they come if you know what to do with them when they come. If not, make them come in the manner or quantity that you can handle them.